

TEXAS.

[For the Liberator.]

SHALL TEXAS BE ADMITTED TO THE UNION?

What! Texas be admitted? Texas free?

A mart for Ethiop souls? An open drain.

Through which the full South's surplus slaves may be

Ejected, with the full of guilty gain.

To those who trade in blood, who bend the knee

At mammon's shrine? Shall graceless Texas stain

The sisterhood of States with added crime,

Because of her 'salubrious soil and climate'?

The South may enslave the Texian soil,

But, Northern ones, it rests with you to say

Whether your homes, the fruit of all your toil,

For this far land the costly price shall pay.

When? In those bosoms did the serpent coil

That made its benefactor not its prey?

O then beware! nor grant what Texans claim—

Power to oppress in Freedom's sacred name!

Pause then, Columbia's sons, and calmly think,

If ye will add nine slave States to our list,

As free as old Kentucky? Do ye shrink?

It is a fearful step—precipitous! What mist

Hath veiled your eyes on ruin's awful brink?

O when in death your noble fathers kind?

The youthful free Columbia's virgin breast,

They styled it 'An asylum for the oppressed'!

Nor dream'd they, when they laid their weary bones,

That Tyranny would ever triumph there;

That Texas would oppress in Freedom's name!

Whose Sires had sworn a sacred oath to bear—

And think you then, unmindful, would bear the groans

Which ye extort from other men, who wear

Less willingly your more oppressive chains?

No! the hot blood would swell through all their veins.

To see your heel grind poor down-trodden men,

And hear your law—And view the blood-red rust

Upon your slaves' flesh—cankering chains, and then

Faint wails and shrieks of agony and pain—

Ah! might your Sires' death's moulting garments burst,

They would, methinks, weep blood for those same slaves

Whom ye would now oppress in Freedom's name!

Friend of the Freedmen! At this altar bow

A dark, and company of fetter'd men—

Stone by thy blood-redeem'd—Oh! with thou

Rejoice those souls for whom the Lamb was slain?

Add new slave States to those we number now,

And make the Ethiop's heritage a chain?

Shall Texas o'er thine offspring wield the rod,

And buy and sell the living grace of God?

Shall Christ behold, bid off at auction sale,

Redeem'd immortal souls to bondage driven?

No! rather let us hear great Houston wail

That Texas back to Mexico is given—

Yea! sooner fade the stars—the moon-beams fall—

The sun himself, and all the host of heaven—

Once let our Flag o'er Texas be unfurl'd!

And our most sacred, hallowed, the mockery of the

world.

E. PORTER DYER.

Form the Massachusetts Spy.

TEXAS.

'The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson!' was

an announcement, not more calculated to give alarm,

when originally uttered, than it ought now to do,

when applied to our political condition. 'The Philistines

be upon thee, Sampson!' We have been

lulled to sleep in the arms of Delilah, the cords are

already bound upon us, and if we do not soon

break loose from our locks we are lost. We are

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to our Union. We see, in such a measure nothing but unmitigated evil, without a solitary advantage to counterbalance it. If we are ready for war and its consequent evils; if we wish to see the balance of the States destroyed, and the interests of free labor sacrificed to those of slave labor; if we wish to see our country become a mere slave market, and its value extended; and if by these means we are ready to see the Union of the States placed in most imminent jeopardy; then we have only to fold our hands and look quietly on, and see the consummation of those things. But, if we would have it otherwise, we must bestir ourselves before it is too late. Petitions, remonstrances, resolutions should be poured in upon Congress, without stint, so that, whatever they may do upon the subject, they may never have an opportunity of saying that they did not know the wishes of their constituents.

From the New York Evening Post.

TEXAS.

It has been intimated in some of the southern papers that the question of receiving the Texian republic into our confederacy would be brought up at the extra session of Congress in September. If it should be so, the members will have enough to occupy them until the ordinary time of opening the winter session. Whoever broaches that question awakens a long and angry controversy. If that firebrand be tossed into the hall of legislation, and be not immediately thrown out again, it will kindle a flame which all the storms of next winter will not quench.

Yet the question is to be decided, and we should be ready to meet it whenever it comes up. We care not, for our part, how soon it is met and settled.

The project is to annex to the Union a territory in which slavery is an established political institution—a territory so ample that half a dozen states as large as Kentucky might be carved out of it—a territory rapidly filling up with adventitious population, who have just been torn from the hands of the Mexicans, and but the other day obtained the recognition of its national independence by the United States.

The question will immediately arise whether we will violate the obligations of neutrality with Mexico by annexing Texas to the republic. On this point there can be no doubt. We adopt the quarrel of the new member of the confederacy; we must fight her battles and protect her frontier. We have a Mexican war on our hands at once.

But, suppose that while we are agitating the question of annexing the Texian republic, Mexico, alarmed at the probable success of the project, and certain to be beaten in a contest with the United States, relinquishes her claim to the territory. Will that put a better face on the matter? Let us see how this would tell upon the Texian republic.

It will be related that the people of the United States overflowed into the territory belonging to Mexico. They quarrelled with Mexico, declared themselves independent, and defied her power. The people of the United States at home, hastened to the aid of the Texian republic, and before any national recognition of the Texian republic, the Texian republic was acknowledged by the United States.

It will be related, that as soon as this was done, a compact was formed between the emigrants in Texas and their friends at home, transferring to their native country the territory of which they had taken possession. Mexico, in return, for her weakness, saw that it was prudent to acquiesce.

This would be the story of high handed public robbery. Yet, this, in our view, is precisely the part we are called upon to act, by the numerous speculators who have purchased large tracts of Texas lands, and now expect the nation will forfeit its title to the territory.

But there are yet other considerations connected with this question of great, and eventually perhaps of still higher importance to the welfare of the nation. If the independence of Texas had been acknowledged by Mexico herself ten years ago, we should still oppose her annexation to the republic.

The slaveholding power, and the tendency of her weakness, saw that it was prudent to acquiesce. This would be the story of high handed public robbery. Yet, this, in our view, is precisely the part we are called upon to act, by the numerous speculators who have purchased large tracts of Texas lands, and now expect the nation will forfeit its title to the territory.

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number upon the freemen has long been a subject of complaint in Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. This new outlet to emigrants being opened, the country of those States is very rapidly depopulated, and the inevitable decline in prosperity and the value of property, with which this process is, and will continue to be, attended, will be accelerated in a corresponding proportion.

Besides, what do the southern states say to the prospect of a free color-grazing South, on the Texas Western frontier? Is that a kind of competition, which, in the present depressed state of the cotton market, they are desirous to meet?

Some suggestions, similar to these, we threw out upwards of a year ago. The vast change in the value of cotton, and in the opinion of cotton-growers, and the evidence that the prohibition of slavery is already discussed among the Texans, will perhaps make them be now regarded as more worthy of attention.

We submit it to the candid and serious consideration of the southern states, whether in countervailing the Texian revolution, and the injustice towards Mexico of which our government has been guilty, they are not digging a pit into which, sooner or later, they themselves will be likely to fall.

From the Portland Courier.

TEXAS AND CANADA.

It is very curious to observe that those presses in the United States, which have been most open-mouthed and violent on the subject of Texas, when it comes to be a question of Canadian liberty, take precisely the opposite view of the question; and think fit to represent the Canadian patriots, as turbulent and wicked rebels.

The Texans had not the least ground in the world to complain of the Mexican government. When we look at their declaration of independence, we find there an abundance of frothy declamation, but not one fact specified, which is entirely important or true. Never were a people more indignantly treated than these same Texans; and the only real ground of complaint which they had, was one of which honest men ought to be ashamed, to wit, that the constitution of Mexico did not tolerate the existence of slavery.

Having set on foot a rebellion for this sole and single cause, a multitude of editors were found in the United States, who endeavored to give dignity and character to their proceeding by describing it as a struggle of liberty against despotism; as an attempt to free the Texian soil from the yoke of Mexican tyranny, and to substitute in its place, the free institutions of the United States.

So they saw fit to represent this struggle; and they called upon the friends of liberty throughout the country to contribute the aid of their sympathy, if not of their money, to the glorious cause; and they exhorted them to do so, with the thoughtless and unreflecting to volunteer in the military service of the Texian republic.

These editors did, in behalf of a gang of refugees from justice and unprincipled land speculators. But when there is presented to their consideration, the case of a numerous, and ancient, and virtuous people, who are justly entitled, and of which they have been unfairly deprived—when they see the people menaced with the violence of arbitrary power, that which they cannot obtain by law; these great champions of the right of all men to govern themselves, are some how suddenly seized with a most remarkable paralysis; all their ardor is gone; their zeal for liberty has evaporated; and they have no other advice to give the Canadians, except to submit in silence, and quietness, to the oppression of the mother country.

How is this matter to be explained? What has so excited these editors on behalf of Texas? What has so silenced them in respect to Canada? It has been whispered that *Texan lands* have secured the sweet voices of certain editors in behalf of the Texian revolution; and it is by no means improbable that *British gold* has secured the same glib tongues upon the subject of Canada. Broth is an old expedient of tyranny, and one with which the practice of centuries has made the British government familiar. An expedient, likewise, to which, under present circumstances, they seem likely enough to resort; for if the Canadians can be satisfied with the simple and unadorned language of their neighbors in the United States, such an assurance would be likely to cast a great damp upon their enterprise.

But it will be in vain, that republican editors sustain the oppressions of monarchical and arbitrary power. The cause of the Canadians is the cause of liberty; and it is only by means of the press, that we can hope to see the rights of the oppressed people feel a strong and lively interest in its success.

For our own part, if the Union is to receive any additions, we had rather have them upon the North Eastern than upon the South Western frontier; we would rather have the simple and unadorned language of their neighbors in the United States, such an assurance would be likely to cast a great damp upon their enterprise.

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LAZY ABOLITIONISTS?

This seems to us a contradiction in terms, and yet we are assured, on the very best authority, that there are scores of such in many of the towns in Massachusetts. It is possible. Lazy abolitionists! who are they, and how may they be known? The eccentric Lorenzo Dow once told an audience that every assembly of people was made up of two classes—the respectable and the *vagabond and habitué*, and that the latter might be known by an infallible rule; they invariably went out of meeting before the exercises were concluded, to the great annoyance of the respectable class. It appears that there are two kinds of abolitionists—the *industrious* and the *lazy*. How shall we distinguish them? We need an infallible rule like that by which Lorenzo Dow determined the different characters of the people composing his audiences. We will venture to give one, which appears to us perfectly fair and just. The industrious abolitionists may be known by their activity and zeal in circulating petitions, and the lazy ones by their indifference to this object. The former class are for its watchword, NOW! the latter are saying, NOT JUST YET! In some towns, we are told, the lazy ones are the predominant class, and such places nothing has been known to circulate petitions for, but laziness confined to the men. We are told that the women, in various places, are infected with it. Is it possible?

J.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that a Convention of citizens of the Twelfth Congressional District is to be held in Quincy on the 23d inst., to make an expression of sentiment in relation to the course of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and to protest against the annexation of TEXAS to the United States. We trust the Convention will be numerously attended from every part of the District, and the proceedings will be so spirited as to arouse not only the people of this District but the entire North, to a sense of the dangers which threaten the destruction of our liberties. The Old Colony Memorial thinks it unfortunate that the Convention has been called to meet in Quincy, because that is not a central point; but as it is too late to alter the place of meeting, we trust the arrangement will be cordially acquiesced in by all, and that the people will rally without distinction of sect or party, at the time and place appointed by the committee.

J.

¶ We have received from Mr. Garrison a review of the clerical 'Appeal,' but it came at so late an hour and the columns of the paper being already full, we are reluctantly compelled to omit it. The 'Appeal,' together with our defence, Mr. Garrison's Review, and a reply from Rev. A. A. Phelps, will be published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, in a few days.

J.

THE PASTORAL LETTER. Read it and make your own comments. We have no room this week for remarks.

J.

Money Wanted.

¶ The subscriber hereby, respectfully, but earnestly, requests all persons indebted to him to make payment. Owing to the pressure of the times—the expense of fitting up and renting the present commodious room occupied for the Anti-Slavery Office, and the payment of old claims against the Liberator, it is absolutely necessary, to enable the subscriber to prosecute his business with any degree of comfort or profit, that all concerned should give this notice their immediate

¶ All persons who receive packages from New York *via* Boston, are informed that the freight is payable at the Anti-Slavery Office, 23 Cornhill, Boston. Not 10 per cent. on the amount paid during the last year has yet been refunded.

¶ Several hundred dollars are due for the Liberator for the year 1836. Delinquents will please remit by mail: if any are in doubt about the amount due, they are informed that the surplus, if any is forwarded, will be placed to their credit on this year's account.

¶ Wanted, *One Thousand Dollars*, as a loan for 18 months, for which ample security will be given and interest paid quarterly, if desired.
Boston, August 10, 1837. ISAAC KNAPP.

if

DISTRUST CONVENTION.
 CHILDREN OF CARVER, BRADFORD, AND WINSLOW, AWAKE! ATTEND!!

Pursuant to the recommendation of a meeting of the citizens of Dorchester, at which the undersigned were appointed.

ed a committee to designate a day and hour for the Convention, they hereby give notice, that a district Convention will be held in the town of Quincy, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and that the members of each Town comprising the Twelfth Congressional District, without political or religious distinctions—as they value the liberty of Speech and the Press—as they value the perpetuity of the United States of these United States—in short, as they value that boon left by their venerable sires, as a legacy as lasting as the rock on which they landed,—LIBERTY—are requested to send, at least, five Delegates to said Convention, to adopt any and every measure for the emancipation of our Honourable Representative, John Quincy Adams, in his noble and fearless defence, of the Rights of Peopel, at the last session of Congress, as a pledge that his constituents will sustain him in future; and to take into consideration the disastrous consequences which threaten our country in the proposed annexation of Texas to our Union.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, *Braintree,*
JOHN A. GREEN, *Quincy.*
W. M. BLANCHARD, *Dorchester.*
Braintree, Aug. 3d. 1837.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The members of this institution are hereby notified to meet on the Infant school room, Franklin St., on Monday next, 14th inst. 1-2 past 2 o'clock, P. M. then and there to hear the report of the Committee on the future disposition of the Society and its funds.

Per order, J. W. LEWIS, *President,*
T. K. HILTON, *Sec'y* & *Pro tem.*

CONNECTICUT, TO THE RESCUE!

A special meeting of the Wadsworth County (Connecticut) Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the Town Hall in Wadsworth, on Monday, the 21st of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M., relative to the proposition of taking to the American

Union. It is expected that GEORGE BOURNE of New-York
Wm. LLOYD GARRISON of Boston, and several gentlemen
of the County, will address the meeting. The people of the
County, without distinction of sect or party, and also *with*
reference to the Abolition question, as such, are ear-
nestly requested to rally on that occasion, as they cherish their
own liberties, their country, and its institutions.

Per order of the Board.
GEORGE W. BENSON, Cor. Sec'y.
Brooklyn, Ct. Aug. 1, 1837.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY
SOCIETY.

A Quarterly meeting of the Society, will be held at West-
ford on Tuesday the 15th day of August.

All persons belonging to any Anti-Slavery Society in the
County, are reminded that they are members of the County
Society, and are invited to attend the meeting, and to take
part in the deliberations. Town Societies are requested to
send large delegations.

The Society will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. Exercises in the
meeting house at 10; A. M. and at P. M.

J. W. CROSS, Sec'y.

LETTERS.

Izane Winslow, J. Cady z, Stephen Lovell, W. H. Jones
J. W. Cross, C. B. Vickery.

REMITTANCES.

Philip Chase z, David Osborn z, E. Shaw z, H. Finney I,
Samuel Fowler z, G. F. Simmons z, Isaac Goddard I, E.
E. Keenric z, S. P. Fowler z, Joseph Morrill z, Benj. Shaw
I, Samuel Niles z, T. S. Macy's Pocketbook R. I., 21, Joseph
Vayes z, D. F. Harris z, T. B. Wilbur z 2-20, Sarah William
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